FIVE CENTS IN NOW

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SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1918—SEVEN PARTS—SIXTY-TWO PAGES

Germans, Held at Marne, Push Westward; French Retake Town; Americans Coming Up

Mrs. Stokes Sentenced to 10-Year Term

Socialist Wife of Millionaire Ordered Imprisoned **Under Sedition Act**

New Trial Is Denied; She Is Freed on Bail

Spargo Says Justice Miscarried: Attacks Anti-American Newspapers

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1 .- Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was sentenced in the Federal Court to-day to ten years

violations of the Federal espionage law. The scene was dramatic. Mrs. Stokes had just comcluded an impassionate statement of her beliefs and declarations of her innocence of intent to violate the law. Her last words before the sentence was given by Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh were:

"It is the judgment of the court," Judge Van Valkenburgh said, "that the defendant shall serve ten years in the Missouri state penitentiary on the first count of this indictment and ten years on the second and third counts, the

Mrs. Stoker, at this, turned her head quickly toward the wife of her attorney, Seymour Stedman, with a smile. But there was little joy in the smile and she was very near to tears.

She quickly regained self-control, however, and sat quietly while her attorney made preparations for formal notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Held in \$10,000 Bond

Judge Van Valkenburgh continued the former bond of \$10,000, and the defendant will be permitted to return to her home in New York City.

She was sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary because the prison at Leavenworth provides no quarters for women prisoners.

At the conclusion of his argument for a new trial, which was promptly

remarks to make."

The court assented with a nod and Mrs. Stokes began reading from a manuscript she had brought into the courtroom. She reviewed some aspects of her communication to "The Kansas City Star," on which the prosecution was founded. She said no evidence had been produced to prove that she had opposed the war. She reverted to the subject of "War profiteers" and emphasized the point which was elaborated on in the trial that by referring to "the government" she meant "the administration." She brought in the fact that members of her family were now engaged in the country's military now engaged in the country's military service and stamped as "preposterous" the idea that her purpose could have been to create mutiny or disloyalty in the service in which her own people were engaged.

Conscious of No Crime

"I believe your honor must know-although you disagree with my social philosophy-" Mrs. Stokes said in conphilosophy—" Mrs. Stokes said in conclusion, "that I have signally striven to be useful to my fellow men and to be of service to society; that, though loving the peoples of all countries, I have devoted my life in loving service to the people of my own country. Indeed, it must be patent to your honor, I believe, that the very ideal of internationalism which this court regards as so reprehensible—the ideal of world democracy—which I hold in common with all my comrades, is one which must make a better citizen of any an in any country he may choose or accidentally inherit as his own.

"I am not conscious of committing any crime, your honor, unless an ardent desire to serve the ends of social"

. Coiled in the Flag Hears-s-st

GREENWICH, Conn., June 1. -William English Walling, discussing the sentence passed on Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, said:

"I am not familiar with the full facts in the Stokes case. If as presented in the press, conviction was inevitable. It is absolutely unaccountable, however, why such persons as she are given terrible sentences while others who have lone infinitely more harm are allowed to go free. Unless William Randolph Hearst can be legally convicted all lesser offenders ought to go free.

"Mrs. Stokes is entirely free of his pre-war connection with Germans and his post-war connection with the pro-German criminals in Ireland, or the selfappointed agents and allies of Germany in Russia. She has not echoed day by day every one of Berlin's attacks on our chief military ally; she has not stirred up hatred against Japan and Mexico, thus lending herself to the same purposes fostered by German intrigue.

"If there are no laws in America b ywhich the American people can get Mr. Hearst, such laws ought to be enacted, and Attorney General Gregory ought them on the statute books. If he does not act the American people will. Hearst probably regards himself as the American Lenine, but he has another people to reckon with, and another government.

"In the meanwhile the conviction of such relatively mild offenders as Mrs. Stokes does more harm than good to the winning of the war."

John Spargo says:

"Protection of our national interests will not be served by seizing upon foolish and petulant utterances like that for which Mrs. Stokes has been convicted, and punishing them with ferocious prison sentences, the while millsafety carry on an insidious at tack upon our morale.'

Telegraphers WintheRight

The National War Labor Board yesterday by a vote of seven to five decided that the employes of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Com-

panies have the right to organize.

This is in accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson, which declares that "the right of work-

Continued on last page, Column 3 | Continued on last page, Column 5 | Continued on last page, Column 2

Jury Frees 11 in Prager Lynching

Verdict of Not Guilty Greeted With Applause in Courtroom

Acquittal Decided On in 25 Minutes

Not Loyal Now!" Juror Shouts to Crowd

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., June 1 .- A ngainst the eleven men accused of lynching Robert Paul Prager, enemy alien, at Collinsville on April 5.

twenty-five minutes. The tension that has steadily grown relatives of the defendants-women, mostly-and the eleven free men at once were the centre of hysterical groups, who pushed the bailiffs aside newal of the German drive. and fought their way through the

Open expressions of satisfaction that they were privileged to acquit the accused came from the jury after the verdict was read. One man, a Poag, Ill., farmer, shouted out from the box: Well, I guess nobody can say we aren't loyal now," he said, waving to the defendants, "we've done justice of the right sort for Madison County."

Naval Reserve Band Plays

During a recess earlier in the day, can had poured a stream of bullets into the opposing 'plane.

One airman reported that he had

the mob, broke down when the verdict was read.

After the first flurry of congratulation the defendants filed out of the courtroom, still wearing the red, white and blue ribbons that have been a conspicuous part of their attire since the opening day of the trial. The elevtn, always keeping together, pushed a pathway through the welcoming crowd outside the courthouse, walked a block to the trolley station and caught the first car for Collinsville.

Mose Johnson, district board member of the Coal Miners' Union for the State of Illinois, was among the first to shake the hands of the acquitted men. Miners of the district are said to have supplied money for counsel fees, and Johnson has been active interested in the case.

Warns Against Celebration

Warns Against Celebration "Well, boys," said Johnson, "it's all over, and it's time for every one of you to go home. Go straight back to Collinsville, and no celebration to-

night. I guess you've got your les-son." By this final instruction Judge Bern-By this final instruction Judge Bern-router swept aside all of the defence's argument that Prager, an enemy alien, was also an outlaw and entitled to no protection from the state. Questions as to the dead man's disloyalty he cau-

tioned the veniremen to disregard altogether.
The jury retired after an carnest

The jury retired after an earnest closing speech by Assistant Attorney General Middleknuff, who said the twelve talesmen had it in their power to do as fine and courageous an act for their country as men who have gone to France to give up their lives on the battlefronts. "If you think these men actually had a part in this crime and you have the nerve to say so," he declared, "you are true and honest citizens."

Attorney Thomas Williamson, who closed for the defence, asserted that Ambassador Gerard had advocated lynching German enemies in his book, "My Four Years in Germany." "That suggestion was made by the ambassador," stated Williamson, "in answer to the Kaiser's proposition that 500,000 Germans were ready to rise up in this country at the word. Mr. Gerard replied, in effect: 'You forget that we have 500,000 lamp posts in the United States.' And that book," Williamson concluded, "has been indorsed by the President of the United States."

Calls Lynchers Loyal Citizens the any linherit as his own.

"I am not conscious of committing any crime, your honor, unless an ardent desire to serve the ends of social and economic justice, acclaimed as of the board. The employers' represented the commercial thing and a crime in time of war. There are many things I have it in my heart to say, but somehow I-feel that time and events will speak more cloquently for me than I am able to speak for myself. I am ready for my sentence.

Stedman Issues Statement

Seymour Stedman, with Mrs. Stokes listening closely and approving, made the bollowing statement to newspaper meni. "There was no evidence in this case showing any general movement to block or impede the military forces of the United States in carrying out the war. "There was no evidence even remotely suggesting any connection between the defendant and any, such movement, and I cannot quite understand why Mrs. Stokes should be punished upon the theory there is such a movement in the United States as the cause of the United States as the courts seems under the impression there will be counted the courts seems to think exists.

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U.S. Troops 'Vital Factor' In Big Battle

General Bridges Says They May Prove To Be the Decisive Factor

Pershing's Soldiers Are Eager to Fight

"Nobody Can Say We're They Have Reached "Useful Positions" in the Zone of Fire

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY erdict of not guilty was returned by IN FRANCE, June 1.-American the jury to-day in the murder case troops are reaching useful positions in the battle area. These troops dis play the most ardent desire to share The jury retired at 3:15 o'clock and in the present great battle with reported with the decision within their European comrades.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Amerifor the last two days broke with the can troops have become a vital facfirst few words of the foreman and tor in the great battle in France and the finish of the verdict was greeted may hold the balance between dewith cheering and handclapping. The feat and victory, General Bridges, courtroom was filled with friends and head of a special British military mission to the United States, said here to-night in discussing the re-

American Downs German Flier in Battle Near Toul

ing by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel, in the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

morning. The enemy machine broughs down began falling after the Ameri- lengthening the front along the Marne.

One airman reported that he had Joseph Riegel, an ex-United States infantryman, an alleged ringleader of the mob, broke down when the verdict the German lines, confirmation could

Two German airplanes, in addition to the two previously reported, fell victims to American pilots in Thursday's air fighting on the front northwest of Toul, according to reports from aerial observers for the artillery.

These observers say that the machine with which Lieutenant James A. Meissner, of Brooklyn, collided on that day, tearing the wing of the American sirplane, fell to the ground after the collision. They also report that the machine which Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher attacked as the German airmen were pursuing Meissner in his damaged machine, also fell after Rickenbacher had made a long after Rickenbacher had made a long

American Raiders Blow Up 32 Dugouts; Foe Loses 20 Men

WASHINGTON, June 1. - American on the Western front. rolunteers and technical detachments of the Woevre raid yesterday blew up thirty-two enemy dugouts and a more relative to the western demonstration of Germany's reserve man power is most impressive. Hindenburg has just car-

On-

ryk? by H. F. Sherwood.

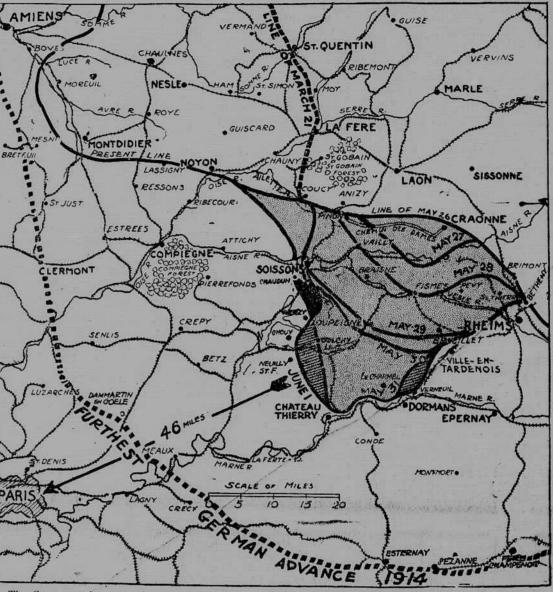
The Tribune Institute.

Page I, Part III

Page 1, Part VI

Enemy Surges 6 Miles Nearer Paris Foch's Reserves Slow Up Drive

THE SWAYING BATTLE FOR PARIS



The German gains yesterday on both sides of the Aisne salient are indicated by diagonal shading. The French gains in driving the enemy back to the line of the Crise River are shown in solid black. On the west the Germans made their principal advance, while on the east they reached Verneuil, slightly

Battle Likely, Is Belief Here

Germans Have Increased

ish and French have been saying since the beginning of the March offensive, and the present situation has brought it home to Washington, which was inclined to be pleased with its own ef forts in getting men across and tended One Machine Missing After tempted to force a crossing of the to be optimistic about the possibility of restoring the balance of man power

in the Woevre raid yesterday blew up thirty-two enemy dugouts and a bridge, killing and wounding more than twenty of the enemy, says an addition to General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, received to-day. The communiqué reads:

"Section B—The fact is now established that at least four distinct counter attacks on our new positions"

Germany's reserve man power is most impressive. Hindenburg has just carried through a drive of tremendous extent, and yet he has, all authorities agree, reserves sufficient to strike another blow of great magnitude, whenever he chooses, in the north for the Channel ports, on the Soissons salient,

Continued on next page, Column 7 | Continued on next page, Column 6

Coiled in the Flag-Hears-s-s-t's late "Deutsches

Journal" a sprouting bed for campaign which his

English papers used later, by Kenneth MacGowan.

The Third Great Battle of the Aisne; Germans'

Lighting the Slav Bomb in Austria; Who Is Masa-

The New Citizens' Point of View; a new feature of

Goal Is Supreme Success, by Frank H. Simonds.

PARIS, June 1.—Battles in the present war have been fought over such areas that it has not been easy to give them fitting names. The one going on now, however, already has received its name. It is the "Battle for Paris," not the "Battle of Paris."

"Battle of Paris."
"If the enemy can avenge the Battle of the Marne and threaten Paris," says one Paris newspaper in an editorial, "not with invasion—for we are better protected than he is aware—but with an intense, close, continuous bombardment, he believes he will be able to dictate the peace which he terms honorable."

ion here is that Germany will be able British Airmen Cross Rhine and Bomb Karlsruhe

Raid on Baden Capital; 27 Enemy 'Planes Downed

LONDON, June 1 .- Another air raid on Karlsruhe, capital of Baden, has been made by British air squadrons, accord ing to the official statement on aerial operations issued to-night by the War Office. The statement reads: "Our airplanes and balloons again

carried out much successful work yesterday. During the morning our longdistance bombing machines crossed the Rhine and, in spite of strong opposition from enemy aircraft, dropped over a ton of bombs on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. One machine engaged in this raid failed to return. "Another group of our airplanes have

dropped a ton of bombs on the railway dropped a ton of bombs on the railway triangle of Metz-Sablonz with good effect and without losses. During the course of the day thirty-one tons of bombs were dropped on different targets behind the enemy lines.

"Twenty German machines were destroyed in air fighting and six were driven down out of control. One other hostile machine was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. One of our machines is missing.

Call Present Struggle | Allies Inflict Terrible Loss At Soissons

Crown Prince Is Constantly Increasing His Forces in Marne Battle

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 1 .- Attempts of the Germans to cross the river Marne have met with vigorous resistance and failed. The troops which made American troops have reached the the effort retired from the river

As far as has been reported, only German artillery has reached the heights behind the river in some force, and was active early yesterday, but was not effective. For the moment the enemy is aim-

ing chiefly at Chateau Thierry and the Ourcq Valley, which he is attempting to reach from two directions. His troops are seeking to force their way southward from Fère-en-Tardenois through Oulchy and Neuilly-St.-Front. At the same time he is seeking to push from the northward, near Soissons, in the direction of Vierzy.

Enemy's Losses Enormous

The French inflicted terrible losses on the enemy near Soissons.

"During last right sixteen tons of bombs were dropped by us on targets in enemy territory. Six tons were dropped on the Bruges docks and on the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal. In addition, four tons were dropped on railway junctions and the stations at Metz-Sablons, Karthaus and Thionville. All our night bombing machines returned.

"One German light bombing airplane"

about one-fifth of the great enemy army. Although the Germans have thrown back the Allies, they have not been able to create a breach in their lines.

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The formidable nature of the German back the Allies, they have not been able to create a breach in their lines. thrown back the Allies, they have The decisive stages of the gigantic

"One German light bombing airplane was brought down in flames behind our lines."

Continued on next page, Column 3 our lines."

Allied Counter Attack Forces Teuton Retreat to Line of Crise River

Battle Is Now At Critical Stage

Petain Regains Chaudun, and Defensive Army Is Braced to Block Foe

The principal force of the German blow turned westward yesterday. The Crown Prince threw fresh reserves against the right wing of the Aisne salient in an attempt to push closer to Paris down the Ourcq River Valley A continuous, desperate conflict, with rapidly changing fortunes, resulted.

Just south of Soissons the French drove the foe back to the line of the Crise River, which the Germans had reached two days before. Further south the Germans gained a maximum of six miles. They also broadened their hold on the Marne, where their line now extends from the suburbs of Château Thierry to beyond Verneuil, a dis-

tance of about thirteen miles. On the east side of this salient the Allies held their positions firmly. Rheims is still in their hands

Just southeast of Rheims the Germans made a violent attack on Fort Pompelle, forcing the French out of their positions. In a brilliant counter attack the French immediately drove the enemy out of the fort, taking 200 prisoners and four tanks.

The arrival of Fech's reserves has d the enemy's advance. A critical point in the bat-The hardest fighting centred in the

district west and southwest of Soissons. After being lost and retaken several times, the village of Chauden was held by Pétain's men. The French inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy in their advance to the Crise River and captured several hundred prisoners.

The enemy made several attempts to cross the Marne, but in every case was repulsed with heavy losscs. Some German artillery has been rushed up to the heights overlooking the river, but so far has been ineffective.

zone just behind the battlefield. ready to take an active part in the

Berlin yesterday for the first day since claims of prisoners had been made failed to name any definite number of additional captives, simply estimating these at "several thousand."

Despite the slight German advances. the battle situation is regarded with growing confidence by military observers. Although his efforts have been redoubled. Ludendorff has failed to make progress comparable to his sacrifices.

Allied Reserve Strength Is Now Beginning to Tell

By Arthur S. Draper (Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, June 1 .- The sixth Allied aviators are coming prom- day of the great battle for Paris inently into action. There were finds the situation generally unmany aerial encounters yesterday, changed so far as outward appear-Bombing squadrons dropped explo- ances are indicative of the relative sives on the enemy's troops in move- positions of the combatants. The ment and at concentration points. French reserves are coming into ac-French and British troops facing tion, but the initial success gained the German onslaught numbered by the Crown Prince's army gives about one-fifth of the great enemy it an advantage which is still plain-

not been able to create a breach in struggle are still some days away. Both sides are piling up great forces The formidable nature of the Ger- in the Marne Valley and there is a man effort may be gathered from distinct southern movement, as contrasted with the northern movement of April and May.

The French have sublime courage